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ABSTRACT

Minority enrollment has increased faster than total enrollment in state and land-grant universities in recent years. Minority students comprised 15.2 percent of the total enrollment in fall 1976, compared with 11 percent in fall 1972. Black students accounted for almost half of the minority enrollment, or 6.7 percent of the total enrollment. Other minority categories used were: nonresident aliens, Asian or Pacific islander, and American Indian or Alaskan native. The category experiencing the largest growth in recent years is the Asian/Pacific islander group. With the exception of nonresident aliens, minority students continue to be better represented at the undergraduate than graduate and professional levels. Overall, men outnumbered women in minority representation, especially in the nonresident alien category. However, black women outnumbered black men at all levels except first professional. Minority students are slightly less likely than other students to attend college on a part-time basis. Predominantly white campuses have made major advances in black enrollment, and traditionally black campuses have increased their populations of non-blacks. Rankings and statistical data for individual institutions are included. (MSE)

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MINORITY ENROLLMENT

AT STATE UNIVERSITIES

AND

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FALL, 1976

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MINORITY ENROLLMENT AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Fall 1976

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MINORITY ENROLLMENT GROWS MORE THAN TOTAL STUDENTS AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Minority enrollment has increased faster than total enrollment at state and land-grant universities in recent years, according to data from the latest national survey of enrollment by ethnic group in U.S. colleges and universities.

An analysis conducted by the Office of Research and Information of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) of fall, 1976 ethnic enrollment at 131 of its 136 member institutions, as provided to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), showed that:

*Minority students comprised 15.2 percent of the total enrollment in fall, 1976, compared with only 11 percent in fall, 1972.¹ There were 444,948 minority students out of a total enrollment of 2,932,596.

*Full-time minority enrollment grew by 16.8 percent from 176,776 to 206,523 between fall, 1974 and fall, 1976 at the 121 institutions for which comparable information was available.² Total full-time enrollment increased only 6.3 percent over the same period. (No data is available on part-time enrollment by ethnic category for fall, 1974.)

Black students accounted by almost half of the minority enrollment in fall, 1976 with 196,398 students reported under the category Black Non-Hispanic. Black students comprised 6.7 percent of the total enrollment at state and land-grant universities. Hispanic students ranked second, with 104,866 students shown in this category.

Enrollments for other minority groups were: Non-Resident Alien, 69,831; Asian or Pacific Islander, 57,722 and American Indian or Alaskan Native, 16,131.

Ethnic enrollment information for the nation's major state universities was compiled by NASULGC from figures reported to NCES on the summary form of the Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report of Institutions of Higher Education, 1976. Member institutions provided copies of the report to the Association for use in tabulating

ENROLLMENT BY ETHNIC GROUP AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FALL, 1976*

NON-RESIDENT ALIEN	BLACK NON-HISPANIC	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	HISPANIC	WHITE	UNCLASSIFIED
69,831	196,398	16,131	57,722	104,866	2,424,293	63,355
2.38%	6.70%	.55%	1.97%	3.58%	82.67%	2.15%

*Figures are based on data from 351 campuses, representing 131 member institutions.

data on minority enrollment at NASULGC institutions. Responses were received from 351 of the 433 campuses which are part of the Association's 136 member institutions.³ Data used in comparisons is based on information from 306 of the campuses.

(The chart at the bottom of page one provides complete information on total enrollment by ethnic group, including the percentage of the total each group represented.)

ALL ETHNIC CATEGORIES SHOW LARGE GAINS IN LAST TWO YEARS

The ethnic category experiencing the largest growth in full-time enrollment from 1974 to 1976 was Asian/Pacific Islanders. Comparable full-time enrollments reported in this category shot up 22 percent during the period from 21,087 to 25,733. The enrollment of Hispanic students jumped 19.3 percent while black enrollments grew by 15.6 percent. Full-time enrollment of Hispanic students grew from 30,103 to 35,904 while black full-time enrollments moved from 116,114 to 134,239. American Indian enrollments showed an increase of 12.4 percent from 9,472 to 10,647.

During the same period, full-time enrollments among all other students went up only 5.2 percent from 1,786,559 to 1,879,751.

(The chart below provides comparative data on full-time enrollment by ethnic group in fall, 1974 and fall, 1976.)

ENROLLMENT BY ETHNIC GROUP AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES A TWO-YEAR COMPARISON*

	TOTAL	TOTAL MINORITY	AMERICAN INDIAN	BLACK	ASIAN	HISPANIC	WHITE/ OTHER
1976	2,086,274	206,523	10,647	134,239	25,733	35,904	1,879,751
1974	1,963,335	176,776	9,472	116,114	21,087	30,103	1,786,519
# Change	122,939	29,747	1,175	18,125	4,646	5,801	93,192
% Change	6.26%	16.83%	12.40%	15.61%	22.03%	19.27%	5.22%

*Two-year comparisons are based on data from 300 campuses, representing 121 member institutions.

MINORITY ENROLLMENT GROWS AT ALL LEVELS

Minority students, with the exception of Non-Resident Aliens, continued to be better represented at the undergraduate than at the graduate and professional levels. However, some progress has been made in the assimilation of these students into the upper ranks of higher education at state and land-grant universities since the last NASULGC study in fall, 1972.

The number of minority students reported by level for 1976 and the percentage of the total enrollment for the level which they represented, excluding aliens, were: Undergraduates, 304,158, 14%; unclassified, 22,779, 9.3%; graduate, 38,896, 9.1% and first-professional, 9,284, 11.2%. (Minorities made up 12.8 percent of the total enrollment when aliens were excluded from totals.)

In fall, 1972, minority students comprised 12.1 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment at state and land-grant universities and 8.3 percent of combined graduate and professional enrollment.

The ethnic distribution of first-time freshmen enrollment, a traditional indicator of changes to come in undergraduate totals, showed a larger percentage of minority students in fall, 1976 than for total undergraduate enrollment. There were 65,403 minority first-time freshmen, comprising 16.3 percent of a total first-time freshmen enrollment of 402,396.

However, the portion of undergraduate minority students who were first-time freshmen was much less in fall, 1976 than has been the case in past years. Freshmen accounted for 21.5 percent of the total undergraduate minority enrollment of 304,158 among the four minority groups included in previous surveys. In fall, 1972 26.9 percent of the undergraduate minority enrollment was classified as first-time freshmen while in fall, 1970 first-time freshmen comprised 37.7 percent of the undergraduate total.

The increase in full-time minority enrollment from 1974 to 1976 was much greater at the undergraduate and the first-professional levels than at the graduate level at those institutions for which comparable data was available.⁴ Undergraduate minority enrollment increased 18.6 percent from 153,978 to 182,558 while first professional minority enrollment grew from 6,172 to 6,837, a 10.8 percent rise.

The smaller change in graduate enrollments reflected nationwide trends in enrollment at this level. Minority enrollment increased only 3.1 percent from 16,626 to 17,128.

MINORITY SHARE OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT CHANGES LITTLE DESPITE INCREASE

Despite the overall increase in minority representation at all levels, the percentage of the total enrollment accounted for by blacks -- the largest minority category -- was down at the undergraduate level, compared with the 1972 NASULGC report and remained virtually unchanged at the graduate and first-professional levels.

There were 157,967 black undergraduates in fall, 1976, representing 7.3 percent of the total enrollment. In fall, 1972 black students comprised 8.4 percent of the undergraduate enrollment.

Black enrollment in graduate and first-professional programs, which was reported as a combined figure in fall, 1972, comprised 4.9 percent of the total. In fall, 1976, black students made up five percent of the graduate enrollment and 4.8 percent of the first-professional enrollment. There were 21,239 black students enrolled in graduate programs and 3,959 in first-professional programs.

The share of the total enrollment accounted for by each of the other minority groups at both the undergraduate and graduate levels was up slightly in every case.

At the undergraduate level, the largest jump was shown for Hispanic students. The 87,235 students reported in this category represented four percent of the total undergraduate enrollment. In fall, 1972, this group made up only 1.9 percent of the total enrollment. The enrollment of students of Asian background went up

from one percent to 2.1 percent of the total with an enrollment of 46,706. The share of the enrollment accounted for by American Indians changed only slightly from .4 to .6 percent with 12,250 students reported in this category.

The biggest difference between total undergraduate and first-time freshmen enrollments was for black students. There were 34,814 black first-time freshmen, making up 8.7 percent of the total. First-time freshmen enrollment among other ethnic groups followed much the same pattern as for total undergraduate enrollment.

At the graduate and first-professional levels, the enrollment of Hispanic students again showed the biggest change compared with four years ago. There were 9,211 Hispanic students in graduate programs and 3,180 enrolled in first-professional schools. This accounted for 2.1 percent of the graduate enrollment and 3.8 percent of the first-professional enrollment compared with only 1.1 percent of the combined enrollment in 1972.

There was little change in the percentage of the total graduate and first-professional enrollments accounted for by members of the two remaining minority groups -- American Indians and Asian/Pacific Islanders. There were 6,578 Asian students enrolled in graduate programs, representing 1.5 percent of the total. Enrollment of these students in first-professional programs totalled 1,666, making up two percent of all students. These students represented 1.4 percent of the combined enrollment in fall, 1972.

American Indians continued to represent less than one percent of graduate and first-professional enrollments. There were 1,868 Indian graduate students, .4 percent of the total and 479 first-professional students, .6 percent of the total. In fall, 1972 they represented .3 percent of the combined enrollment.

NON-RESIDENT ALIEN ENROLLMENT DOES NOT FOLLOW TYPICAL PATTERN

Enrollment of non-resident alien students, a new category in fall, 1976, showed a slightly different pattern than for other minority groups. The 69,871 students reported under this category were divided almost evenly between undergraduate and graduate programs with only a small portion of the total group

ETHNIC ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES FALL, 1976*

	UNDERGRADUATE	FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN	UNCLASSIFIED	GRADUATE	FIRST-PROFESSIONAL
Non-Resident Alien	32,883 (1.51)	4,692 (1.17)	3,483 (1.43)	32,642 (7.64)	823 (0.99)
Black Non-Hispanic	157,967 (7.26)	34,814 (8.65)	13,233 (5.42)	21,239 (4.97)	3,959 (4.76)
American Indian	12,250 (0.56)	2,245 (0.56)	1,534 (0.62)	1,868 (0.44)	479 (0.58)
Asian	46,706 (2.14)	10,033 (2.49)	2,772 (1.13)	6,578 (1.54)	1,666 (2.00)
Hispanic	87,235 (4.01)	18,311 (4.55)	5,240 (2.15)	9,211 (2.14)	3,180 (3.82)
Total Minority	337,041 (15.48)	70,095 (17.42)	26,262 (10.75)	71,538 (16.73)	10,107 (12.15)
White	1,803,873 (82.83)	329,678 (81.93)	200,026 (81.91)	348,148 (81.44)	72,246 (86.87)
Unclassified	36,799 (1.69)	2,623 (0.65)	17,920 (7.34)	7,821 (1.83)	815 (0.98)
Total Enrollment	2,177,713 (100.00)	402,396 (100.00)	244,208 (100.00)	427,507 (100.00)	83,168 (100.00)

*Figures are based on data from 351 campuses.

reported in unclassified and first-professional levels. There were 32,883 non-resident alien undergraduate and 32,642 graduate students. Only 3,483 foreign students were reported as unclassified and there were 823 students enrolled in first-professional programs.

The enrollment of alien, or foreign students, represented less than two percent of the total enrollment for every level except graduate. Foreign students accounted for a hefty 7.6 percent of the graduate enrollment. The foreign student enrollment at this level was almost as large as the total enrollment for the four remaining minority categories.

(Complete data on enrollment by level and ethnic group and the percentage of the total enrollment for the level each group represented is shown on the bottom of page 4.)

WOMEN HAVE EDGE IN MANY MINORITY CATEGORIES ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED BY MEN IN TOTAL FIGURES

Men outnumbered women in minority enrollment overall, but in some categories women had a clear edge. Men accounted for 52.3 percent of the total minority enrollment with 235,132 men and 209,816 women reported in the five minority categories.

A comparison of male/female white enrollment for the same campuses showed that women made up only 44.6 percent of the total white enrollment with men accounting for the remaining 55.4 percent.

The slightly better representation of women among minority students was largely due to the preponderance of black women over men at all levels with the exception of first-professional enrollments. Women accounted for 55.2 percent of the total black enrollment with 108,329 women students reported compared with 88,069 men. The biggest difference came at the graduate level where women made up 58.5 percent of the total black graduate enrollment. There were 12,429 black women graduate students compared with 8,810 black men graduate students.

The only ethnic category where men clearly predominated was that of non-resident aliens, where men students outnumbered women better than three to one with 53,076 men and 16,755 women.

In addition to the predominance of women among black enrollments, the enrollment of women exceeded the enrollment of men in several other categories. Among unclassified students, the enrollment of women was larger than the enrollment of men for each ethnic group, including whites, with the exception of non-resident aliens.

There were more minority women freshmen than there were men among Black, Indian and Hispanic students.

(The chart on the following page gives complete data on ethnic enrollment by sex and level.)

FEWER MINORITIES ATTEND COLLEGE ON PART-TIME BASIS

Minority students are slightly less likely to be enrolled in college on a part-time basis than other students, according to survey findings pertaining to full-time/part-time status.

ETHNIC ENROLLMENT AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES
BY SEX AND LEVEL
FALL, 1976*

	NON-RESIDENT ALIEN		BLACK NON-HISPANIC		AMERICAN INDIAN		ASIAN		HISPANIC		WHITE	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Undergraduate	24,505	8,378	70,870	87,097	6,334	5,916	25,326	21,380	43,822	43,413	994,265	809,608
1st. Freshmen	3,221	1,471	14,655	20,159	1,009	1,236	5,116	4,917	8,469	9,842	174,321	155,357
Unclassified	2,099	1,384	5,892	7,341	677	857	1,274	1,498	2,588	2,652	94,274	105,752
Graduate	25,841	6,801	8,810	12,429	1,084	784	4,073	2,505	4,960	4,251	200,019	148,129
1st. Prof.	631	192	2,497	1,462	348	131	1,180	486	2,321	859	55,034	17,212
TOTAL	53,076	16,755	88,069	108,329	8,443	7,688	31,853	25,869	53,691	51,175	1,343,592	1,080,701
% Total	1.85%	.58%	3.07%	3.78%	.29%	.27%	1.11%	.90%	1.87%	1.78%	46.83%	37.67%

*Figures are based on data from 351 campuses.

Among the 444,948 minority students in fall, 1976, 338,435, or 76.1 percent, were enrolled in full-time programs and 106,513, or 23.9 percent, were enrolled in part-time programs. The 2,424,293 white students included 1,803,014 full-time students, or 74.4 percent and 621,279 part-time students, or 25.6 percent.

There were more full-time students among non-resident aliens than any other ethnic category and fewer among American Indians. The percentage of full-time students differed by more than ten points for the two groups.

(The chart below provides complete data on ethnic enrollment by status.)

**ETHNIC ENROLLMENT AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES
BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS
FALL, 1976***

ETHNIC GROUP	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL
Black	144,679 (73.67%)	51,719 (26.33%)	196,398
Indian	11,353 (70.38%)	4,778 (29.62%)	16,131
Asian	44,431 (76.97%)	13,291 (23.03%)	57,722
Hispanic	81,680 (77.89%)	23,186 (22.11%)	104,866
Non-Resident Alien	56,292 (80.61%)	13,539 (19.39%)	69,831
TOTAL ETHNIC	338,435 (76.06%)	106,513 (23.94%)	444,948
White	1,803,014 (74.37%)	621,279 (25.63%)	2,424,293

*Figures are based on data from 351 campuses.

**PREDOMINANTLY WHITE CAMPUSES MAKE
MAJOR ADVANCES IN BLACK ENROLLMENT**

Black students, as the largest minority category, have been the focus of much of the affirmative action effort on campus over the past decade. Since NASULGC conducted its first survey of black enrollment in fall, 1968, most state and land-grant universities have made major strides in increasing enrollments of these students. (Data on enrollment for other minority ethnic groups has been compiled by NASULGC since fall, 1970.)

The primary measure of progress in opening new higher education opportunities for blacks since NASULGC began surveying ethnic enrollment on its campuses has been the degree to which black students are being assimilated into the enrollments of predominantly white institutions. In fall, 1968, 60.8 percent of all black students enrolled at state and land-grant universities within the continental United States were attending 17 traditionally black colleges and universities.

By fall, 1976, the situation was completely reversed. Predominantly white institutions enrolled 68.6 percent of the total black population at state and land-grant universities. There were 128,826 black students at the 309 predominantly white campuses.⁵

The percentage of black students at sixteen of these campuses in fall, 1976 exceeded 11.5 percent -- the percentage of the total population which blacks represent. These campuses, and the percentage of their enrollment which is black, included:

SUNY, Old Westbury	30.70%	SUNY, Fashion Inst.	16.04%
Indiana U., Northwest	25.42	U. Arkansas, Little Rock	15.03
Wayne State University	23.58	U. Tennessee, Nashville	14.80
Rutgers, Newark	19.13	Rutgers, Camden	13.27
U. Maryland, Balt. Co.	18.69	U. Maryland, Univ. College	12.53
U. Alabama, Birmingham	18.56	U. Tennessee, Martin	12.36
La. State U., New Orleans	18.35	U. Missouri, St. Louis	12.16
U. Illinois, Chicago Circle	16.05	U. Michigan, Flint	11.75

The number of predominantly white campuses with reported black enrollments of more than 1,000 has also grown steadily since 1968. When the first NASULGC survey was conducted in fall, 1968 there were four state and land-grant university campuses with reported black enrollments of more than 1,000. They were: City University of New York, City College, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Michigan State University and Wayne State University.

By 1970 the number of such campuses had grown to 15 and in fall, 1972, there were 32. In fall, 1976, 37 campuses providing ethnic data to NASULGC had black enrollments of better than 1,000. In addition, eight colleges of the City University of New York would probably be included in this total had ethnic data been available for them. Those campuses all had black enrollments of well over 1,000 students in fall, 1972. Those campuses were: Bernard Baruch, Brooklyn, City, Hunter, John Jay, Herbert Lehman, Medgar Evers and Queens.

The campuses reporting more than 1,000 black students in fall, 1976, and the number each reported included:

Wayne State U.	8,192	U. Minnesota, Twin Cities	1,463
Temple Univ., Philadelphia	3,852	U. Missouri, St. Louis	1,411
U. Houston, Central	3,400	Indiana U., Bloomington	1,399
U. Illinois, Chicago Circle	3,250	U. Arkansas, Little Rock	1,397
Ohio State U., Columbus	2,941	U. Tennessee, Knoxville	1,379
Michigan State Univ.	2,701	U. Alabama, University	1,276
U. Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,676	U. Florida	1,264
La. State U., New Orleans	2,573	SUNY, College of Buffalo	1,245
Rutgers, New Brunswick	2,482	U. Washington	1,230
U. Maryland, College Park	2,443	UNC, Chapel Hill	1,229
U. Alabama, Birmingham	2,235	Indiana U., Northwest	1,227
USC, Columbia	2,170	Miss. State U., Miss. St.	1,227
Indiana U., Indianapolis	2,033	SUNY, Fashion Inst.	1,223
Southern Ill., Carbondale	1,889	U. Illinois, Urbana-Champ.	1,221
Rutgers, Newark	1,820	U. Maryland, Univ. College	1,213
Kent St. Univ., Kent	1,726	U. Calif., Berkeley	1,195
U. Calif., Los Angeles	1,613	SUNY, Buffalo	1,069
Florida State U.	1,597	U. Maryland, Balt. Co.	1,060
U. Wisconsin, Milwaukee	1,562		

TRADITIONALLY BLACK CAMPUSES INCREASE NON-BLACK ENROLLMENTS

At the same time that the predominantly white colleges and universities have been making progress in increasing their black enrollments, the traditionally black colleges which hold membership in the Association have been increasing their non-black enrollments (whites and members of other ethnic groups). In fall, 1968, non-black students represented only 4.4 percent of the enrollment at these institutions.

In fall, 1976, the non-black enrollment on the 20 traditionally black campuses participating in the NASULGC survey totalled 15.5 percent of the total enrollment. These campuses enrolled 58,875 black students and 9,126 non-black students.

It is interesting to note that in six cases, white enrollment at these traditionally black institutions now accounts for ten percent or more of the total enrollment. (At four campuses, white enrollment is considerably greater than ten percent of the total.) Those institutions with white enrollments above ten percent of the total, listed in order of the percentage of the total enrollment accounted for by white students were:

<u>Campus</u>	<u>White Non-Hispanic Enrollment</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Lincoln University	1,030	49.1%
Kentucky State University	1,036	43.4
Delaware State College	619	33.6
Alabama A&M University	930	20.4
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	443	14.5
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	143	14.4

LARGE NUMBER OF CAMPUSES RANK HIGH
IN ONE OR MORE ETHNIC CATEGORIES

A ranking of enrollments by campus for each ethnic minority category showed a large number of campuses with significant minority enrollments in at least one category. Surprisingly, however, there were five campuses which showed up on three lists and five campuses which appeared on two lists.

The five campuses which appeared on three lists and the categories involved were: University of California, Los Angeles -- Non-Resident Alien, Hispanic and Asian; University of Illinois, Chicago Circle -- Hispanic, Black and Asian; Wayne State University -- Non-Resident Alien, Black and Indian; University of Minnesota, Twin Cities -- Non-Resident Alien, Indian and Asian and University of Houston, Central Campus -- Non-Resident Alien, Hispanic and Black.

The five campuses which were on two listings and the categories involved were: University of California, Berkeley -- Non-Resident Alien and Asian; University of Guam -- Indian and Asian; University of New Mexico, Albuquerque -- Indian and Hispanic; University of Pittsburgh -- Hispanic and Asian and University of Texas, Austin -- Non-Resident Alien and Hispanic.

In three of the five top ten rankings, certain campuses were eliminated from the listing to give a more representative picture of enrollments in these categories. Traditionally black campuses are not included in the top ten listing for Black Non-Hispanic enrollment, but campuses within this group which had sufficiently large black enrollments to place them among the top campuses are footnoted on that table. Campuses of the University of Puerto Rico are eliminated from the listing of the ten campuses with the largest Hispanic enrollments, but these enrollments are also reported in a footnote for the table. The same procedure was followed for campuses of the University of Hawaii in the listing of the ten campuses with the largest enrollments of Asian/Pacific Islanders.

(The charts on the following page list the ten campuses with the largest enrollments in each of the five ethnic minority categories.)

LARGEST ENROLLMENTS BY ETHNIC GROUP

NON-RESIDENT ALIEN

Wayne State University	2,680
University of Houston, Central	2,201
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	1,990
University of Texas, Austin	1,857
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	1,772
University of Wisconsin, Madison	1,705
University of California, Berkeley	1,685
University of California, Los Angeles	1,539
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,495
University of Maryland, College Park	1,422

HISPANIC*

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque	4,753
University of Texas, El Paso	4,345
New Mexico State, Las Cruces	2,840
University of Texas, Austin	2,723
University of Houston, Central	2,395
University of California, Los Angeles	1,809
University of Texas, San Antonio	1,648
Arizona State University	1,614
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	1,562
University of Illinois, Chicago Circle	1,251

*The following campuses of the University of Puerto Rico reported large Hispanic enrollments:

University of Puerto Rico, Rio Pied	24,216
University of Puerto Rico, Maya	8,917
University of Puerto Rico, Hum U Co	3,233
University of Puerto Rico, Bay Reg Co	2,793
University of Puerto Rico, Arecibo Reg Co	2,368
University of Puerto Rico, Cayey	2,351
University of Puerto Rico, Ponce Reg Co	1,924
University of Puerto Rico, Med. Center	1,906

AMERICAN INDIAN

University of Guam	1,116
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque	634
University of Oklahoma, Norman	554
Wayne State University	522
UNC, Pembroke State	501
University of New Mexico, Gallup	418
Oklahoma State University, Still	410
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	396
Texas A&M, College Station	388
Arizona State University	325

BLACK NON-HISPANIC*

Wayne State University	8,192
University of D.C.	6,918
Temple University, Philadelphia	3,852
University of Houston, Main Campus	3,400
University of Illinois, Chicago Circle	3,250
Ohio State University, Col.	2,941
Michigan State University, East Lansing	2,701
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,676
Louisiana State University, New Orleans	2,573
Rutgers University, New Brunswick	2,482

*None of the campuses listed in this chart are traditionally black institutions. The following traditionally black campuses reported black enrollments of more than 2,482

Southern University, Baton Rouge	8,591
Texas Southern University	7,768
NC A&T University	5,051
Virginia State College	4,427
UNC, Central University	4,314
Southern University, New Orleans	3,808
South Carolina State College	3,484
Alabama A&M University	3,229
Alcorn State University	2,667
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	2,587

ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER*

University of California, Berkeley	4,043
University of California, Los Angeles	3,256
University of Washington	2,290
University of Guam	2,082
University of California, Davis	1,252
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	1,157
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	799
University of California, Santa Barbara	647
University of California, Irvine	640
University of Illinois, Chicago Circle	606

*The following campuses of the University of Hawaii reported large Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments:

University of Hawaii, Manoa	9,472
University of Hawaii, Lee CC	3,503
University of Hawaii, Kapiolani CC	3,380
University of Hawaii, Honolulu CC	2,578
University of Hawaii, Hilo	2,002
University of Hawaii, Maui CC	882
University of Hawaii, Kauai CC	619

FOOTNOTES

¹The last report issued by NASULGC on minority enrollment at its member institutions was based on fall, 1972 data. Comparisons of full-time enrollment at state and land-grant universities in fall, 1974 were calculated from an institutional listing of enrollment by level and ethnic group published by the National Center for Education Statistics.

²For purposes of comparisons, fall, 1976 data on non-resident aliens was excluded from minority totals since these students were not included in minority figures in fall, 1972 or fall, 1974.

³Member institutions which did not provide any information on fall, 1976 enrollment by ethnic group included: Florida A&M University, City University of New York, Tennessee State University, Prairie View A&M University and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. The latter member does not have student enrollment. The remaining four institutions all have sizeable black enrollments, based on past reports, and the City University of New York has a large total minority enrollment. In addition, no data was provided for 60 campuses which are part of multi-campus member institutions which provided data for other campuses of their institutions.

⁴Exact comparisons of ethnic enrollment by level are not possible, using either 1972 or 1974 data, without making some adjustments in 1976 information. Prior to the 1976 report, information on unclassified students was reported in conjunction with either undergraduate or graduate data, depending upon the type of courses taken. In addition, the fall, 1972 report on ethnic enrollment at state and land-grant universities combines data for graduate and first-professional enrollments.

To arrive at exact comparisons by level for the group of institutions for which data on full-time enrollment by ethnic group was available for both 1976 and 1974, unclassified enrollments for fall, 1976 were combined with undergraduate enrollments when reported under the undergraduate level of unclassified enrollment and with graduate enrollment when reported under the postbaccalaureate level of unclassified enrollment.

⁵Data for the University of the District of Columbia, Mt. Vernon campus, included in survey information for the Association, fits into neither the category of predominantly white or traditionally black institutions. Since its founding as Federal City College in fall, 1968, the campus has enrolled large numbers of black students. Therefore, it has never been a predominantly white campus but also cannot be considered a traditionally black campus since it was not originally set up to serve black students only. It is the only campus located within the continental United States included in survey information which cannot be placed in one of the two categories.